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## The Prospect.

Though new names are not coming in quite as fast as we could desire, yet we are gratified that since we first made the appeal, our subscription list has daily increased. We desire to return our thanks to those friends who are interested in establishing a Family Paper at home.

It is the lamb of the flock that need our closest attention; and if we place in the hands of our children, Northern literature with abolition sentiments ingeniously interwoven, it will be but reasonable to expect their minds to become somewhat contaminated, as they are too young to reason. Hence it is a duty we owe to our children, and as they are to take our places in church and state, we owe it to our country, to discountenance every corrupting influence, and to throw around them influences that will properly develop their minds and hearts; and insure the perpetuity of our free institutions.

These are the chief objects of the Times, and as such should receive the countenance and support of every Southern family. And especially as the Times is published in North Carolina, every citizen of the State should feel under a double obligation to give it a liberal support, that it may wield a good home influence and do credit to the state abroad.

The arrangements making for the new volume to commence the first of next January, are superior to any thing ever before offered to our people in the way of historical contributions, interesting stories and splendid illustrations; and if our circulation continues to increase, we shall be able to continue to improve. Hence our present subscribers have a personal inducement to help swell the subscription list as their labors will be returned unto them again.

A present effort from all is earnestly desired as we wish to add largely to the material of the office before the cold winter weather sets in; and as all new subscribers will receive the Times from the beginning of the new year.

## Ladies Should Read Newspapers.

We received a club of subscribers a short time since from the President of a flourishing Female College, accompanied with the explanation that he had spoken in one of his lectures in the Chapel of the importance of reading good newspapers. He said that every young lady ought to read weekly some good religious or literary newspaper. That without it, their education would be materially deficient and they ill prepared for life. He urged that every young lady ought to take at least one paper. We hardly know how to appreciate his very flattering compliment, saying the Times was the only Literary and Family paper he could recommend.

We like the idea of such a speech to the young ladies, and record it as a suggestion for the benefit of all female schools. The doctrine is perfectly orthodox, and the following by a sensible man, we know not who, fully corroborates the sentiments.

"It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspapers and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race. History is of some importance, but the past world is dead, and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world, to know what it is and improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvement of our times. Let the gilded annals and poems on the centre-table be kept a part of the time covered with weekly and daily journals. Let the whole family—men, women and children—read the newspapers."

THE FIRST SNOW.—NEW YORK, Oct. 8th.—Three inches of snow fell at Haverhill, in this State last night. There is also snow reported along the Erie Railroad as far East as Great Bend.

## The Population of the Globe.

A distinguished Professor of the University of Berlin has lately produced a paper in relation to the population of the world, which is believed to be more reliable than anything which has yet appeared on this subject. After some detailed estimates in regard to the five great divisions of the world, he arrives at the conclusion that the present population is about twelve hundred and eighty three millions, as follows:

Population of Europe, 272,000,000;  
Population of Asia, 720,000,000;  
Population of Africa, 80,000,000;  
Population of Australia, 2,000,000;  
Total population, 1,283,000,000.

The average number of deaths per annum, in certain places where records are kept, is about one to every forty inhabitants. At the present time the number of deaths in a year would be about 32,000,000, which is more than the entire present population of the United States. At this rate the average number of deaths per day is about 87,761; the average per hour is about 3,658; the average per minute, 61. Thus, at least, every second a human life is ended. As the births considerably exceed the deaths, there are probably 70 or 80 human beings born per minute.

What a subject for reflection! How vast the hives of busy and bustling human beings who occupy this habitable globe! How daily and hourly they are agitated by passions and prejudices; and as myriads pass into the receptacle of things lost upon earth, other myriads appear upon the moving panorama, and thus form an ever-varying and constantly changing picture. Each minute, it will be seen sixty-one human beings pass into the valley of the shadow of death, but the place of the departed is as rapidly supplied by some new creation. Life, it is evident, hangs by a fragile thread, and yet how many live as if they had a lease of centuries!

## Striking facts in Modern History.

There are certain grand out-standing facts which give a distinctive character to each age of the world. These are generally of slow and progressive growth, and therefore do not strike the imagination or even attract the attention of those men who are contemporary with them with the force which their importance demands. The philosophical historian, standing as it were on a lofty watch-tower, can cast his eye backward over the past centuries, and observing these leading characteristics, he seizes upon them, and uses them as the great central figures, or germinal principles in portraying the events and developing the history of that age.

If we would have a just conception of our own position, and take a comprehensive view of our duty, it is necessary that we should have a sufficient discernment of some of the leading facts, and evident tendency of the circumstances of the age in which we live, and which stamp its distinctive character. It is therefore with the design of seizing upon some of these marks of the present age, and bringing them out in their proper prominence, so that our readers may see the important position to which God in His Providence has exalted this age and this land that the following articles are written.

1. THE COMMANDING AND GROWING INFLUENCE OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE. If we compare the extent of territory over which this race now wields its sovereign authority with what its position was a few centuries ago, it cannot be doubted that its influence for good or for evil is one of the great facts of the 19th century. Its two great centres are Great Britain and the United States. And radiating from them we see it stretching its power, its laws, its institutions, its language and its religion to all parts of the known world. It has already got possession of all the keys of the physical world. Almost every commanding position is in its grasp. From its seigniorial throne in Britain, it has laid hold of the keys of the Mediterranean Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands, and the Red Sea; having filled the latter with its steam ships, it extends its hand and lays hold of India, grasps at China, possesses Australia, lays hold of the Cape of Good Hope on its way westward, occupies Sierra Leone, and then passes over the Atlantic, where upon this western continent and its numerous islands it reigns with ever increasing power and influence. There is no more striking fact in Modern history than this spread of the Anglo-Saxon race with its constitutional governments, its open Bible—its untrammelled printing-press—its innate love of freedom—inventive genius, and withal its commanding wealth.

Another circumstance that gives this race an ascendancy in the world is the fact that nearly all the mineral wealth in the world so far as yet discovered, is under its control and within its limits. All the great coal and iron deposits are found in America and Great Britain—the chief gold mines are in California and Australia, and it will not be long before the mineral wealth of Mexico will be in territory owned by the same energetic and expansive race. This suggests another distinguishing trait of this race, viz: its colonizing feature. Other races are transplanted, but they never take root, they soon dwindle and become extinct. France has at different times attempted to spread her shoots in various directions. Once she owned vast possessions in this continent, but she was only the pioneer for her more vigorous neighbor, and now neither she nor Spain has scarcely a foothold on this side of the Atlantic. The efforts that her present Emperor is making to add Northern Africa, and the expeditions to which just now he is resorting clearly demonstrate either a want of aptitude for colonizing or a gross ignorance of the method by

which colonies are to be planted. It is only necessary to look at the late plan for the Government of Algeria to see the truth of the last remark.

There is still another very prominent fact connected with the Anglo-Saxon race which deserves notice in this connection, and that is that among all the governments of the world the free constitutional principle which underlies all its policy is the only one that has the power of expansion among the nations. It requires no far-seeing prophet to be able to predict the approach of the time when the abolition of other races and of other religions will be compelled to make way for the free constitutional forms of government and civilization which characterize the Anglo-Saxon race and its sturdy, spreading, free Protestantism.

This being the present position of this race, what member of it but must feel the high responsibility that rests upon him of exercising for noble and generous purposes the influences and forces that God in His Providence has placed in his hands. We would not venture to depict the horrible results to the world, to freedom, to religion, and to all truth that would flow from a war carried on between the two great families of this race. Let their generous rivalry in arts, science, literature, politics and commerce, stimulate them to grander results than they have achieved; and their combined power and moral influence will be felt with ever increasing force upon all the despotisms and ignorances and superstitions of the whole world.

There are a few more great prominent characteristics of the present state of the world, to which we shall revert in another article.

\*NOTE.—The following is the latest statement of the present condition and future prospects of the French colony of Algeria. The emperor has by an Imperial decree suppressed the office of "Governor-general of Algeria," and has substituted in its stead a "Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces." Thus the province is brought under the same military mode of government which the emperor has before adopted with respect to France. The whole empire being divided into five territorial divisions, each under the control of a Marshal, who is responsible for the security and internal order of this department.

Prince Napoleon has been appointed to the office, and his report lately published on the new arrangement, and the system of civil administration to be pursued in Algeria, furnishes various and interesting information. From it we learn that colonization has as yet made but very little progress, and the conquest of the country has not begun to pay the cost of possession and government. It is time, according to the Prince, that a fertile region leaving a coast line of two hundred and fifty leagues, with an unlimited depth of interior, should produce a revenue which may gradually procure sufficient to cover the expense and compensate the sacrifices of the Metropolitan country. The report says that there are scarcely 200,000 Europeans; half of them French; the whole number of cultivators of the soil is less than 100,000; capital is scarce; enterprise flags; discouragement is general. The native or Arab population are at least three millions; the communities hold their lands in common, and they govern themselves according to their ancient customs and religious observances. The new plans of the French are to compel them to assimilate to the European, French, Spanish and Italian settlers, to bring about a fusion of the races—to break up their former communism, and effect the establishment of individual property—to destroy, or reduce the influence and rule of their native chiefs—and in a word to lay down a plan and rule of living for the people. If such a system of colonizing be successful it will be a new thing under the sun. If some extensive placers of gold could be discovered in Algeria, a species of colonization might be successful, but until then the French undertaking will be of difficult and tardy accomplishment.

## Northern News-Papers.

The editor of the *Star and Herald*, Virginia, gives forth the following sound doctrine:

It is in vain that Southerners cry out against Northern interference with their peculiar institutions, so long as they themselves receive the *viper* into their own bosoms by subscribing liberally to Northern Papers and Northern Magazines, as if nothing good could be found any where except in Gotham. They suffer Southern Journals and Southern Magazines to die for want of support, that are equal, and in some cases, superior to those abolition Journals that are slowly but surely instilling their poison into the minds of the youth of the South. Beware in time, friends of the South, and if you want a good monthly Journal, subscribe for the Southern Literary Messenger, and if you want an excellent Literary paper, subscribe for "The Times," published at Greensboro, N. C. Advertisements of both these Journals can be found in our columns.

"A MOST MAGNIFICENT DINNER."—Our friend of the *Tribune Express* gives a glowing description of the Dinner for the celebration of this week. We are nervous to think about it. He says, "a table 400 yards in length will be spread and replenished as often as cleared; with speeches, toasts, and music; military and civic processions, and any number of pretty ladies, bright eyes and rosy cheeks."

The Senior is off in a great hurry, and we guess will keep a sharp look out for the last named dish.

ADMIRAL IN THE UNITED STATES.—A new title has been created in our Navy—that of Admiral. The Navy Department, it is rumored, has just decided that naval captains, when in charge of expeditions similar to that now about to start for South America, shall be justified in assuming the title of, and be entitled to the honors and salutes of an Admiral. Accordingly, Admiral Shubrick now flies his broad flag at the fore instead of the main, where Yankee Commodores have hitherto hoisted their pennants.

## The Isthmus Questions.

An important correspondence recently took place between Gen. Lamar, of the United States, and Minister Cortez, of the Republic of Nicaragua. Gen. Cass, in his letter, through Gen. Lamar, assumes these positions:—

1. That the routes of transit across the American Isthmus must be open and free to the commerce of the whole world.  
2. That no European Protectorate can be established in the anarchical nations of this continent.  
3. That the lives and interests of Americans abroad must and shall be protected.

4. That the Executive decrees of ephemeral Presidents in the Spanish-American States will not be recognized as law when they conflict with the legally acquired rights of American citizens.

Coupled with these great principles is the significant announcement by Gen. Cass that this government is determined to put a stop to the abuse of weakness which has so long characterized the course of the ever changing rulers in the Spanish-American republics; and if those countries cannot maintain governments that will recognize and abide by their obligations under the law of nations, the American people and the American Government will take the doing of justice to their citizens into their own hands.

These are highly important announcements, and they will probably lead to something positive and practical. The following, perhaps is the most significant passage of the dispatch:

The United States believe it to be their duty—and they mean to execute it—to watch over the persons and property of their citizens visiting foreign countries, and to intervene for their protection when such action is justified by existing circumstances and by the law of nations. Whenever their citizens may go through the habitable globe, when they encounter injustice they may appeal to the government of their country, and the appeal will be examined into, with a view to such action on their behalf as it may be proper to take. It is impossible to define in advance and with precision those cases in which the national power may be exerted for their relief, or to what extent relief shall be afforded. Circumstances as they arise must prescribe the rule of action. In countries where well defined and established laws are in operation, and where their administration is committed to able and independent judges, cases will rarely occur where such intervention will be necessary. But these elements of confidence and security are not everywhere found; and where that is unfortunately the case the United States are called upon to be more vigilant in watching over their citizens and to interpose efficiently for their protection, when they are subjected to tortuous proceedings by the direct action of the government, or by its indisposition, or inability to discharge its duties.

Mr. Cass goes on for many more pages developing the important subject of damage caused to Transit contractors by the arbitrarily breaking up the contracts entered into with American subjects without the previous steps stipulated in said conventions to be taken before they may be legally considered as forfeited by the grantees. He complains of the usual manner of the government of Nicaragua of declaring a solemn convention, null or forfeited, by a simple decree of the executive, without awaiting for the necessary discussion before the competent tribunals, either judicial or composed of arbitrators, named by the respective parties according to the stipulations laid down in the contracts. When he has fully treated with wonderful lucidity this vital subject, he alludes again, in a general view to the difficulties originating from the unwise policy of the Nicaraguan and Costa Rica republics, and concludes his valuable document with two paragraphs, which are, indeed, too full of meaning to admit of any mutilation. They are as follows:

"This government, however, yet indulges the hope that a return sense of justice may induce the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to recognize their duties and to afford redress for the serious causes of complaint which the United States have urged."

But it is proper they should both distinctly understand that the American people and government have yielded enough to the weakness of those republics, and without doing them injustice, they will now take care and do justice to themselves.

Preparatory to such action as may be necessary, a naval force will be stationed at San Juan del Norte and also at San Juan del Sur and at Realajo, with orders to afford all necessary protection to the persons and property of American citizens; and the commanding officers will be directed to communicate with you, and you will not fail to keep them advised upon all subjects which may relate to the execution of the duties thus entrusted to them."

The course of Nicaragua under these circumstances, must be ascertained. It is quite apparent that the American government is in earnest, and if necessary, ample satisfaction for the various injuries received and complained of will be enforced.

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—"Mercury," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, under date of the 8th inst., says:

The dead letter branch of the General Post Office has just closed another quarter's work. During the three months which terminated on the 30th ultimo there were found 2,729 letters which contained money, amounting in the aggregate to \$12,921.82. For the quarter which closed 30th June last there were received 4,549 letters and \$21,498.85 in money. For the quarter ending 30th, 2,472 letters and \$13,457.15 in money.—Quarter closed 31st December, 2,352 letters and \$13,361.90 in cash. Total in the year, 112,102 letters and \$61,239.72 in money.

It is gratifying to state that, under the efficiency and promptitude which characterizes the finance bureau, over nine-tenths of the whole amount of cash has been restored to the original owners.

## DEATH OF REV. JOSEPH TRAVIS.

The subject of the following obituary notice, resided for many years in South Carolina, and was among the pioneers of the Itinerant Ministry of the M. E. Church, and also one of the first classical teachers in a portion of the State:

A letter from the Rev. E. E. Hamilton to the Memphis *Advocate*, announces the death of the Rev. Joseph Travis. He says:—

At half-past four o'clock, A. M., of 16th September, this venerable man of God, and father in Israel, fell asleep in Jesus, "full of faith and the Holy Ghost." He was a superannuated member of the Memphis Annual Conference. His useful life, and abundant labors in the ministry, are known and read of by hundreds and thousands, both North and South, which makes it quite unnecessary for me to enter into particulars in this notice. I feel unable to do justice to the character of one who is enshrined in the hearts and memories of thousands on earth, and whose record, for more than half a century, has been, from year to year, going up to Heaven in the character of the saved, who will, to all eternally acknowledge him as the honored instrument of their salvation. He was deeply afflicted for years before his death, but he triumphed over it in all the strength of grace, and on my last visit he told me that "all was peace," and that he would "soon be at home with God, and in the society of the redeemed and saved of earth who had gone before him." He was exulting in hope. His conversations about meeting the fathers in the ministry with whom he had labored in his youth, were thrillingly interesting. Humility, and an unwavering trust in Christ's sufferings and death, marked every word he spoke. The grace of God was his theme, and as sweet music in his ear. He was a few days past seventy-two years of age; entered the ministry in 1828.

"GIFT BOOK ENTERPRISE."—Some time ago we warned our readers against these "concerns." An ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory. The Editor of the *American Advocate* has tried the experiment, and thus narrates the result: "We would say to our friends in this or any other community, beware of these 'gift book sale' concerns. They are deceptions and swindling concerns, and should be avoided; we speak only from experience in some of them within a few months—and the experience of some of our friends. Some of us, indeed, are now prepared to commence a *gift* factory with our proceeds. Again we say, beware of them."

NEW PLOUGH.—Mr. Alex. Dickson of Orange County, N. C., has received a patent right for a plough invented by him, and to do the work of a turning and subsoil plough at one operation. The N. C. Planter in noticing this plough, says:

"The subsoil attachment can be taken away, and by a simple stroke used as a subsoil or colter, and the plough as a turning plough alone. It is so constructed as to answer all the purpose of a plough and colter. The plough may now be seen at Mr. Burns' shop, and will be on exhibition at the next State Fair."

## The Crystal Palace Burned.

Last week was the occasion of another great excitement in New York, the character of which, however, rather of a serious nature and resulted in a great loss to the city. The New York Times gives the following particulars:

The destruction of the Crystal Palace was one of the most disastrous configurations that New York has been visited with in a long time. The calamity has struck every eye agast, for the possibility of such an event has never been calculated upon. The peculiar character of the building, constructed as it was almost entirely of iron and glass, appeared to bid defiance to the flames, yet its destruction was more rapid than any building of wood could possibly have been in less than fifteen minutes from the time the fire was discovered the flames spread with such fearful rapidity that the immense dome, which has so long been an object of beauty towering over the City, and a landmark from every approach, fell, and the work of destruction was complete. It was like a flash. The great fabric of glass and iron, with its priceless treasures of art, were suddenly wiped out of existence as though they had been mere unsubstantial vapor. The earth hath bubbles as the water hath, and this was one of them.

At no other time could the disaster have been more deplorable in its consequences than the present. The building itself, though immensely costly, was but of secondary importance to the wealth of objects which it contained. The Thirtieth Annual Exhibition of the American Institute was at its height, and there was a collection of objects of art and industry whose value could not be represented in figures. There were models of machine y which had cost years of toil and study, precious inventions, rare gems, exquisite examples of mechanical ingenuity and skill, and many products of the higher arts. There were also cases of splendid jewelry, of gold and silver ware of immense value, and innumerable objects which can never be replaced. The entire value of the articles destroyed by this terrible fire cannot be accurately estimated, but it cannot be less than half a million of dollars. As always happens in such cases, there appeared to be a fatal concurrence of accidents to accelerate the ruin. The fire broke out in that part of the building where there happened to be the greatest quantity of inflammable materials; the apparatus for extinguishing fires gave out at the moment it was needed, and there was a high wind, which sucked the flames up into the dome and along the galleries, where all sorts of combustible articles were placed, as if on purpose to feed the devouring elements.

There were in the building when the alarm of fire was given some two thousand persons, and the one consolation to be derived from the great disaster is that all of this crowd were enabled to escape without harm. It was a miracle that no one was killed in the sudden collapse of the enormous structure.

The Olympic games, after being discontinued for fifteen hundred years, are re-established at Athens, in the ancient Stadium, by a decree of the Queen Regent of Greece.

## Personal.

An American who recently heard Mr. Dickens read his Christmas Carol, describes him in the following words:

"He is a little below medium size, and his appearance at first disappoints you. He was dressed in a plain dress, without any effort at display, came upon the stage in a simple, business-like way, receiving the rather refined and dainty applause of the audience with a slight acknowledgment. His reading was good and effective, without attempt at high elocution; and, to those who were familiar with the beautiful story, was in the highest degree interesting. Dickens is now in the prime of life, an active, well-built man, looking more like a shrewd business man of the world than the exclusive literary man we have always considered him."

At the same time, a London correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, a Canadian, we suppose, draws the likeness of several celebrities of the House of Commons:

"If one desires to get a most unfavorable view of the members of the House of Commons, and become impressed with the idea that they are a most mediocre—nay, below mediocre—set of men in their personal appearance, he has only to sit a while in the strangers' or speaker's gallery, and have no opportunity of correcting his impressions by closer observation. Seen thence, Lord Palmerston has the look of a vulgar, unintelligent, fowzy sort of an individual, with vanity enough to dye his whiskers after he had become old enough to give it up. Cornwall Lewis, with his sharp visage and long nose, looks fit for a villain in an opera or play—a veritable cut-throat. Keen would make his fortune by giving him the second cut-throat position to do. Lord John looks only fit for a postilion."

"The others on his side of the House look like very good sort of respectable nineties and mediocrities, with here and there a dandified young lordling scattered in to favor the dish. Bright I have not seen. On the other side of St. Stephen's, a very commonplace sort of a gentleman, as seen from the gallery, (though he improved on closer inspection next day in the British Museum) Sir James Graham, who seemed thence a very respectable, farmerlike personage; Lord Stanley, who has almost an insignificant look, inherited his father's short peaked nose, with other features on a somewhat diminutive and unimpressive scale; Balguy Lytton so closely resembled his portraits that I recognized him immediately, though, in the dim, distant light, he looked a rumpled, second-hand edition of himself; Sir John Pakington is a rather dandified gentleman, and Mr. Walpole does not strike the beholder as a remarkable man."

"Disraeli alone, out of the whole House, looked out of the mist as a man fit to lead. His head is a study. There is something wonderful in it. All the lines of his face are hard and deeply drawn, as if the face had been exercised like the thews of an athlete's leg or back. The brain is massed up in front like a tower, and one feels, as he sits there—impressive and seeming scarcely to heed what is going on—as if one gazed on a lion or tiger in repose, who could use teeth or claws terribly, if occasion came. You would scarcely pronounce his face that of a good man, for it is sinister and forbidding; withal, but there is on it the clear stamp of intellect, and of strong will to put that intellect to use."

## THE SPANISH MISSION.—The New York Times announces,

From a reliable source we have information that the Hon. William Preston, of Kentucky, has received and accepted the appointment of Minister to Spain.

Of the appointment itself, the *Times* remarks:

A more judicious selection it would have been difficult to make. A gentleman of fine accomplishments, and an able speaker and debater, the retirement of Mr. Preston from public service two years ago, after an unusually bright career, has been a source of sincere regret to his friends. A foreign legation will give room for a more effective manifestation of his abilities, and will serve to bring him forward once more in relations better adapted to his tastes and pursuits.

## PRIVATE CORNER.

SCHOOL GIRL.—Why did you not give us your name, "School Girl?" We have them by thousands, as beautiful and as plentiful (as far as they will go) as the "leaves" you so beautifully discourse about. Your name—and the "leaves" shall be scattered to the four winds. . . . WILLIE E. PARSONS.—And how much are you mistaken! "Of course you have not missed me—among your host of contributors." But we forgive the past with a promise of better things during the Winter. The lines, "There will never come a time," are beautiful and truly poetic. . . . L. S. W.—To be remembered by old friends in always pleasant, and to bear words of commendation, adds new vigor, if an glad to see that you propose enlarging the *Times*. I hope the enterprise will meet with the most abundant success, which it richly deserves. . . . C. E. W.—D— "I will not forget." . . . A gentleman well known as a writer, to whom we had unfolded some of our plans of improvement for the new volume, thus flatteringly replies:

"I have always felt a deep interest in your journal, as you are well aware, and rejoice to hear of those signs of prosperity which indicate so great an improvement as you propose. The South needs a paper of the kind. That it can sustain one, or a hundred, is simply a matter of fact, since it does sustain in a great measure most of those published in the North. Whether it will, or not, is hardly a fair question, since the opportunity has not been offered; and we are both to believe it deficient in that local pride as charged against it."

A paper of the size, quality and appearance which you propose, deserves, and must eventually command distinguished success. While the main features of the present *Times* should be preserved, and its miscellaneous interest still further improved, its outward appearance—its first attraction, demands an important share of attention, and I am glad to see that it meets it at your hands."

They continue sending "currents" across the Atlantic Cable. Could it they let us have a few raisins, or figs? Some late "dots" however, would be more acceptable.

BONES.—The following shows what is done with bones in New York. The same operations are carried on upon an extensive scale in the vicinity of Boston:

The price paid for bones varies according to quality. Thick bones of bullocks are made into handles of toothbrushes, and are of the most value, being worth 10 or 12 cents apiece. The jawbones rank next, and sell for \$18 per thousand. The short bones, which are thrown from the family table, are worth 50 cents per bushel. A Mr. Green, in New York, pays \$100 per day for bones, and there are many in the city who are engaged in the business who pay an equal amount. Ox hoots are worth \$40 per ton, horse hoots, and sheep hoots and horns \$15 per ton. On the arrival of the bones at the factory, the thigh and jaw bones are saved so as to admit of the removal of the marrow. They are then thrown into a vast cauldron and boiled until all the marrow and fatty substances attached to them are thoroughly extracted. The fat is then skimmed off and placed in coolers and the bones are deposited in heaps for assortment. The thigh bones are placed in heaps for the turners; the jaw and other bones suitable for buttons are placed in a second pile; the bones suitable for "bone black" come No. 3, and the remainder are ground up for phosphates and manures. Bone black is used by sugar refiners, and is worth from 21 3/4 cents per pound. Stuart's refinery pays \$40,000 annually for this article, and each of the other ten refineries pay nearly the same amount. Mr. Green realizes about \$10,000 per annum, from soap fat produced by bone boiling.

We copy the following from the *Tompkins County Democrat*, printed at Ithaca, New York:

"PERSONAL.—About the year 1790, a branch of the Roseburgh family left Sussex county, New Jersey, and settled somewhere in North Carolina. The descendants of this family, some of whom are supposed to reside in North Carolina and Tennessee, will hear of something to their advantage by communicating with A. M. Roseburgh, Ithaca, New York. Southern papers will coöper a favor by copying."

THE FIRST OF "THE GIRLS OF BOSTON."—The Boston Transcript has an account of Mrs. Anna Pollard, who died in that city December, 1725, at the age of 105, leaving 180 descendants. She came from England in one of the first ships that landed at Charlestown; soon after she was one of a party that in search of good water crossed in one of the ship's boats to what is now Boston, and being a romping young lady she leaped ashore in advance of any one else, and was thus the first white woman that set foot on the triumphant peninsula. In the few years immediately preceding her death she attracted much attention as the only living one of the first settlers; she described Boston as originally very unlovely, abounding in swamps and small hollows, and covered with blue berry and other bushes. A portrait of her at the age of 103 hangs in the Historical Society's rooms.

MINISTER FROM NICARAGUA.—Gen. Jerez was, last week, formally received by President Buchanan as the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the republic of Nicaragua.

Senor Jerez, had an interview Monday with the Secretary of State. He has, it is said, discovered in the fullest manner the intention of his government to insult or give offence to the United States in the belly negotiations, or in language used with respect to the government or people of this republic.

Our Mobile exchanges announce the death of Rev. HENRY MANDELKIND, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, and formerly professor of Eccles Letters in the Hamilton College, New York, and author of a series of eloquent and rhetorical text books.

The new Episcopal Theological Seminary of South Carolina is to be located at Camden, the residence of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Davis, who will be President and Professor of Church Polity and Pastoral Theology.

THE TRADE OF CHARLOTTE.—We learn from the *Democrat* that 600 bales of cotton were sold in Charlotte last week. Trade of all kinds was brisk during the week, and the merchants were busy from morning till night. We are glad to have it in our power to record these evidences of the prosperity of our sister town.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Oct. 11th.—The Indian Empire has arrived at Halifax, from Galway, the 27th.

It was expected at the time of her sailing that the rates of the Bank of England would be reduced in consequence of the accumulation of bullion.

An official synopsis of the treaty with China has been published. A separate article provides an indemnity of two million of taels towards the general expenses of the war. The British forces are to remain at Canton until the indemnity is paid.

It is stated that a Russian company have been authorized to establish a station and coal depot in Algiers.

The Spanish Government continues its outfit of a naval expedition for Mexico. The Minister of Marine had inspected the fleet at Cadiz.

Arrangements were completed for the transfer of the Austrian railway to the Rothschilds and other capitalists, French and English.

The late conspiracy at Naples turns out to have been of a formidable character. It included persons of position and had foreign ramifications.

A conspiracy had been discovered in Persia, headed by the Prime Minister. It failed before it matured.

The French Ambassador to China was to leave the 30 October.



# Times Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

RALPH, N. C. Oct. 11, 1858.

The clerk of the weather, he ought to be removed. The weather and crops—come to the Fair—“Equatorial excitation,” a riding horse. The murder trial—Perils of the city—Rev. Mr. Skinner—Judge Nash—Major Clark—Young America.

**Dear Times:**—It is the unanimous and deliberate opinion of every body in general that the unseasonable and much abused division, the clerk of the weather, deserves the most unqualified reprehension. Certainly during this whole year he has got the whole tribe of alarm-makers into a terrible pother; no one can now possibly pretend to guess what a day or an hour may bring forth; the other day we found ourselves (an individual plurality, you see Messrs. Editors) innocently looking forth, at a snow storm, and actually expecting to see a snow storm. Some how or other the little chattering has got inside our thermometers and one day he puts up the mercury for above the “nineties” and sets us all sweltering and piping, while in the midst of the trouble, little Jack turns a summer and we incesse ourselves in shawls and overcoats and toast our shins at the prior fire. Really all this cannot be borne and measures must be taken for the immediate removal of an office holder so utterly obnoxious to his own dignity and the comfort and interests of his constituents. Doubtless the list of applicants for the vacant office would be a very long one; many a one could be found who would take it at a good round salary and not regard the complaints and curses, which would be daily heaped upon him.

It is much to be feared that the nutcracker season will have a very disastrous effect upon our Fair, which opens next week on the 10th. From all parts of the State the cry has come up, of the want of rain; Orange county has suffered heavily, so has Chatham; as for Wake, we are proudly independent of the seasons; good or bad, they make very little difference in the amount of our production. We are happy to hear from Wayne and Edgecombe that the cotton crop is exceeding in very well; marvelous tales are told of one hand picking from 5 to 7 o'clock, 1080 lbs. of cotton in Edgecombe; if it had only been on our farm now, how pleasant it would be to believe it. The dry weather is very favorable to the maturing and securing of this crop, but the sudden changes have effected the health of the hands, very seriously and many cases of chills and colds are reported.

Do not forget, Messrs. Editors, to come to the Fair, next week; bring all the pretty and useful articles you have; above all let all the ladies come; our hearts and homes are big enough and warm enough for them all. Gingham's address will alone repay all the trouble and expense; he is also to deliver the address at S. C. State Fair at Columbia next week, and the whole town, including the gentlemen, will be dressed in its best and bave its very prettiest, we will have the Gas and “the Tornado” as an old lady of our acquaintance called the equestrian performances, and the crowning of the queen and the balls and parties and the Soiree at St. Marys. Put on your armor ye gallant old bachelors; the instant ye tread those hallowed precincts ye may expect to be met by an invincible foe, one which conquers all, still heeds the conqueror; trouble in all your veins ye hard hearted and prepare to meet your fate. If ye go forth unseathed, think yourselves less than mortals.

Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowers are confident of illuminating the city by the 20th; their gas house, a most elegant structure designed by Mr. Perrier, is nearly completed, the immense meter suspended in the tank of the capacity of 50,000 gallons, the retorts placed, every thing betokens the near approach of triumphant success. The Bank of the State is to be lighted with gas, both the Banking room and the private apartments.

The young ladies of the city have lately taken quite a fancy to horseback riding; it is very pleasant to meet a bevy of merry hearted lasses, with their brothers and beaux, carving along some secluded road, their laughter ringing through the wood and enticing the nymphs from their seclusion, to look on faces fair as theirs. It is a most delightful and beneficial exercise, far better for both mind and body than betting races, or novel reading. We hope to meet them often and more of them, the more the merrier they have just as much right to ride as the men and enjoy it just as much, let them ride when they fall off, so much the better; they'll do better next time, let them ride now, bankers or trotters, anything for a frolic.

The murder case from Johnson, tried before Judge Caldwell, has resulted in a verdict of acquittal; the prisoner was ably defended by Mr. Miller, in a most touching speech, which has not only added to his laurels as a lawyer, but set him forth prominently as a defender of the weaker sex and endearing him to every female heart in the community. The Judge charged the Jury that, “strictly jurists,” it was murder, but that there were mitigating circumstances, which would permit them to bring in a verdict of manslaughter.

The boys of the Eastern Ward were much delighted the other day by the advent of a large flock of partridges, within our corporate limits, like many another denizen of the country straying into the city, they suffered severely for their impudence; several being killed, many more wounded and the balance terribly frightened.

Rev. Mr. Skinner of the Baptist Church has recently suffered a most afflictive dispensation of Providence, in the loss of one of his daughters, only four or five years old; the funeral services were performed, before a large audience, by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Among the distinguished arrivals of the week we are happy to learn that of Hon. Chief Justice Nash, in good health and ready for the next session of his Court, and Brevet Major W. J. Clarke, the commander of the famous “Company J,” at the affair of the National Bridge, during the Mexican War; he still suffers from the consequences of a wound received in that engagement.

The spirit of Young America certainly grows rampant; as a counterpart to the “spree” at Chapel Hill, the youth of Hillsboro, or at least, several of them, one night last week, committed a most disgraceful and scandalous outrage in the Female Academy. Next day a meeting was held of the citizens, Col. Cal. Jones,

Chairman, who in resolutions presented by Ex-Gov. Graham, indignantly denounced the outrage and recommended the officers of justice to use their utmost vigilance to bring the offenders before the Courts. Three of the miscreants have been arrested and bound over to the S. C. when it is to be hoped they will be severely dealt with. The two Literary Societies of the University have taken up the matter of the late disturbances there, and it is confidently hoped that they will exert a salutary influence on their members and forever hereafter remove the foul blot which attaches to every such fraction of peace, dignity and good order.

Yours &c. P. S. S.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

PETERSBURG VA. Oct. 8th 1858.

W. R. Hunter—Sunday-School and Temperance lectures—Crawford and James—Large assemblage to the Sons of Temperance—The Banner Division of the World—Great anniversary at Richmond—Addresses by Rev. E. W. Peterson and N. A. Sturdivant Esq. &c.

**Dear Times:**—We were visited some weeks since by Mr. W. R. Hunter, whom we noticed as being connected in an editorial way with your excellent paper, and thinking it might be acceptable information I have concluded to drop you a line informing you of some of the work he has effected in this region. He delivered five Sunday School lectures and two Temperance addresses which throughout were attended by the most crowded audiences that have ever greeted any lecturer with us. All who attended were highly gratified with his lively entertaining and clear instructive powers. And the little Sabbath School children have learned to love him, and speak of him as one whose friendship they ever wish to claim.

His Temperance addresses were delivered before the largest audiences I have ever seen assembled for that purpose—(that is, to listen to a “Temperance talk”)—His arguments against the “Liquor traffic” in every shape and form, were forcible and convincing, and his appeal in behalf of the “Sons of Temperance,” was a most powerful one—urging upon all, both old and young, rich and poor, the necessity of banding themselves together in order to crush the Hydra monster “King Alcohol!” in order to wipe out from the face of our land that curse of all curses—the Devil’s best friend, Intemperance.

Since his address there have been initiated in Petersburg Division No. 18 Sons of Temperance, and his appeal in behalf of the great cause of Temperance. This Division now numbers between five and six hundred members and has been styled by various journals, as “the Banner Division of the world.”

Mr. Hunter proposes to stop with us again as he returns South. It is the desire of all, that he should do so, and come, when he may, let him rest assured of receiving a “Brother’s hand and a Brother’s welcome.”

On the 29th of last month, the 10th anniversary of the order of Sons of Temperance in the U. S., was celebrated in Richmond with great eclat. There were 700 in the Procession. Rev. E. W. Peterson, of the M. E. Church, delivered the anniversary address, which was noted for its mastery style and brilliancy of effect. N. A. Sturdivant, Esq., also delivered an address which was replete with sparkling wit and burning eloquence.

The feast at Military Hall in honor of the celebration passed off most gloriously with speeches, songs, sentiments &c. &c., nothing occurring in the least worthy to mar the harmony of the occasion.

The delegation from Petersburg, numbered three hundred and thirty-four, quite a goodly number to take from “Little Petersburg” to “Big Richmond.” Well, good bye, till I see you again.

J. C. C.

Electricity used in Dentistry.

A correspondent of a contemporary says: “The application of electricity for producing anesthesia in tooth-drawing is a recent discovery of Brother Jonathan’s and appears to be creating a considerable sensation on the other side of the Atlantic. Should it prove all that is said of it, it will indeed be a boon, and from my own experience I must confess it promises well. The letter of your Chester correspondent will probably induce a desire in many of your readers to try the experiment, but the *modus operandi* being omitted, it may not be readily understood in what manner the current is to be applied. The apparatus for the purpose is extremely simple, and consists principally of the common electro-magnetic machine used in medical electricity, a single cell, and a pair of plates, constituting a Snore’s battery, and a small electro-magnet coil with a handle of wire for graduating the strength of the current. One end of the thin wire conveying the secondary current is attached to the handle of the forceps, and the other end of it to a metallic handle to be placed in the hands of the patient. The instrument touching the tooth completes the circuit, and the current passes instantaneously. The wire attached to the forceps should be made to pass through an interrupting footboard, so that the continuity of the wire may be made or broken in an instant by a movement of the right foot of the operator. The advantage of this arrangement is that it allows the instrument to be placed in the mouth without risk of producing a shock in contact with the lips, cheeks, or tongue, which would interfere with the power of the instrument. A hole drilled in the end of the left handle of the forceps and the end of the wire tapered to fit rather tightly allows the substitution of one pair of forceps for another with but a moment’s delay. The importance of this subject is so great that numbers will doubtless immediately have recourse to it, so that we may soon expect its real merits to be fully ascertained.”

Quite an excitement prevailed in Person county a few days ago by a horse with a saddle on being found near a Mill pond with his throat cut. Murder was suspected, and the water in the pond probably drawn off. It turned out however to be one of those unaccountable deaths for which Whiskey is famous. A drunk fellow, becoming displeased with his horse, while returning home from one of his “rakes” for which our State is distinguished in tolerating, dismounted the brute and cut its throat. What a pity that he did not mistake his own throat for that of the horse! There ought to be, if there is not, a law to punish horse-cutting and punish severely.

Milton Churchill.

## HIGH POINT FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Special attention is directed to the new advertisement of this thriving and well organized Institution. The proprietor, Rev. Mr. Langdon, is a gentleman of enlarged views and extensive experience, well qualified to superintend the enterprise in which he is engaged, and deserves a widespread patronage. By his industry and philanthropy in other sections, the State has been benefited, and many of the fair daughters of North Carolina educated who but for him, would never have known the advantages of mental cultivation. But the school is by no means *ad hoc*, intended for those who have not the necessary funds to be educated at other institutions. While economy here aimed at, accommodations are kept as simple as could be desired. The only difference between this and other similar institutions is that in this country, there is designated as “the United States of America,” whereas he claimed that the name should have been “the United States of North America.” He and his friends will shortly discover that the distinction was immaterial.

Among the demands which Judge Bowlin, who is to go out as United States Minister to Paraguay, is instructed to press on the notice of the despot of that state, is one which is novel and striking. He will demand that United States citizens shall enjoy the same rights in foreign states as the citizens of the most favored nations; and it is notorious that our countrymen, in many parts of Europe, and in all Asia, are very differently situated from all races of foreigners here. Should Judge Bowlin carry his point, and obtain perfect reciprocity in this particular, the event will be a diplomatic precedent of very marked importance.

**ARE WORKS OF ART ENTITLED**—A singular trial is about to take place in Lombardy, Italy. A wealthy man of that section lately died who possessed two pictures by Rubens—one the portrait of a woman, the other a zodiac—two pictures of high merit, and well known in the country to which they belonged. When the priest arrived to confess the dying man, he demanded to see the pictures of Rubens. They were shown him; he declared them indecent, because they were nude figures of women, and refused admission to the moribund unless he gave orders for the burning of the pictures. He was obeyed, was absolved, and then died. Today the son and heir to the estate has brought suit against the confessor for having abused the mind of the dying man, and diminished the value of the succession 30,000 francs. Such a process, if intelligently conducted and pleaded, will be of immense value as a precedent.

**NEW POSTMASTER AT RALEIGH.**—George T. Cooke, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Raleigh, in place of William White, Esq., the incumbent for many years. Mr. Cooke is well qualified for the duties of the office, and his appointment will give general satisfaction to our citizens.—Standard.

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J. & F. GARRETT.

July, 1858. 102-4.

## THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

We believe all the vessels of the Paraguay Expedition have sailed for their rendezvous at Buenos Ayres.

This expeditionary force is said to be the largest national squadron that ever set sail from the shores of the United States. It consists of eight fine sailing vessels and eight steamers, and will carry men enough to conquer all the states of South America. If any such conquest were desired. The object of employing so large a force against so insignificant an antagonist as Lopez, may be presumed to be a desire on the part of the Administration to give the ignorant races of South America a just idea of the strength and resources of the United States. It is known that Lopez refused to ratify our treaty with him on the ground, among other things, that this country therein designated as “the United States of America,” whereas he claimed that the name should have been “the United States of North America.” He and his friends will shortly discover that the distinction was immaterial.

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## COMMERCIAL.

Reported expressly for the Times.

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## THE NORTH-CAROLINA JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Dedicated to the general interests of Education, in all its grades, is published in neat pamphlet form, on the last of every month at the following rates:

Single Copy, 1 year, \$2.00  
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Extract from proceedings of State Educational Association.

The committee on the merits of “The North Carolina Journal of Education,” offered the following report, which was accepted and ordered to be published with the minutes of the Association.

We have examined the Journal, and are pleased to state, that it contains, not only all respects, with all others of a similar kind that have come under our notice. Its mechanical execution is neat and tasteful; while its contents, embracing chiefly original articles, give evidence of talent and ability. The Journal, as well as the Association itself, of which it is the organ, is yet in its infancy. Its circulation is as yet limited, owing to unavoidable embarrassments.

The specific purpose of the Journal is to shed light upon the great work of Education, in which all teachers are engaged—to awaken a heartfelt interest in it—and to make known the best modes of accomplishing it.

We recommend it as worthy the patronage of all teachers, and of every friend of Education in the State—and regard it as not only their interest, but their duty, to secure for it a general circulation.

On motion it was Resolved, That the members of this Association, pledge themselves, individually, to send all means in their power to extend the circulation of the Journal of Education.

Resolved, That the standing committee on the Journal of Education, be authorized to make all necessary arrangements for its continuance.

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